Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 10.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Inquirer.

SONG—To My Wife.

AIR—"*Ben Bolt and Sweet Alice.*"

Come sit thee down by me, my love,
And I'll sing a song for thee,
Oh, may it fall on thy list'ning ear
In a gush of minstrelsy:
The silver moon is shimm'ring down,
And the stars so bright and clear;
They look, suspended in the "upper deep,"
Like a gorgeous chandelier.

'Twas just on such an eve, my love,
As we wandered o'er the lea,
You listened to my heart's fond tale
Of love, so blushingly;
We ever chose the night-queen's light
To talk of things divine,
'Twas at her feet all spangle-decked,
You promised to be mine.

And faithfully you kept your vow,
For now you are my bride,
To share my cups of grief and care,
Or what may else betide,
Oh! dearest, how my heart swells up,
To think of those hours past;
Those cherished moments that 'round my life
A blissful halo cast.

And I love to think of the pearly brook,
By the foot of that green hill,
Where many a time we lingered long
To list the wild bird's trill;
The cowslip fair, in its laughing grace,
With the daisy, decked its side,
And the tiny fish in the soft sunlight,
Were sporting in its tide.

And the moss-covered stone on which we sat,
So oft in the twilight gray,
When "viewless hands" were a-closing up
The curtains of smiling day,
With arm enclosing thy pure form,
And with gaze turned in thine eyes,
Enraptured I talked to my angel-one—
Oh! I deemed it a paradise!

Oh, yes! on these enchanting themes,
Dear wife, fond mem'ry dwells,
For each, as they rise in the mirror of fame,
A nectared language tells
Of the hopes and fears of that sunny time,
When our hearts were gay and free,
As the lark that soars to its native sky
So light and joyously.

And now the 'witching dream is past,
Yet love we none the less,
Than when our souls transported were
In young love's soft caress;
And, dearest, though deep woes on earth,
May in our pathway lie,
We'll love still faithful, even on—
Aye, love until we die.

And our little home shall be, dear wife,
A bright and cheerie spot,
Where mem'ries sweet, will cling fore'er,
And cares shall be forgot.
And joyfully we'll plod life's way,
Together hand in hand,
Till opes to our unwearied souls
That far-off "Better land."

W. J. M.

For the Inquirer.

WATERSTREET, Feb. 17, 1859.

MR. OVER:—As many things transpire "in the course of human events," a brief sketch of some of these events, compiled, is not without a measure of interest to the general reader, especially when he is acquainted with those with with whom they occur, and familiar with the localities to which they are confined.

In the long winter evenings, whilst the storm is howling around our dwellings, the large flakes of snow falling thick and fast, the brooks and rivers covered with thick ice, and the leafless trees sighing a mournful requiem to departed loveliness, as they bend their heavy boughs in obedience to the command of the raging winds, and harmony reigns around the happy fireside, 'tis then, and there, the newspaper is a welcome guest, and affords a pleasant enjoyment, which fills the monotonous vacancy, which its absence occasions. In perusing it we find gems of intellectual interest for young men and maidens, for lad and lass, and, in short, for all ages, sexes and classes. Piety and virtue are gathered therefrom, to frame the youthful minds to act well their parts, when the affairs of the world, with its troubles and cares, shall come upon them, and their ancestors shall have passed away from earth. But, in addition to these things, a knowledge of local transactions, are as eagerly sought, as the most profound research of science, or the cultivated tastes of art. I will endeavor to furnish you a few of these, for the gratification of those whose delight it is to administer the healing balm of consolation to the distressed, and to "rejoice with those that rejoice, and weep with those that weep."

The catalogue of chronicled events would not be full, did we omit to record a distressing accident, which recently befel our much esteemed friend and worthy citizen, Dr. Wm. Burch, of Pattonsville. About four weeks since, he was called upon to set a broken arm for a little child of D. K. Burger, at Judge Noble's mill. When he was about to return home, he procured a book at the house of J. B. Fluck, Esq. Mr. Fluck wrapped a paper around it, at which the Doctor's horse became frightened, ran away, and became entirely unmanageable. The Doctor, losing his equilibrium in the saddle, was violently thrown upon some logs and brush by the roadside, by which his ankle bone was badly broken, and a sharp knot on one of the logs pierced the skin and flesh in such a manner, that pieces of the broken bone were found in the stocking. The horse ran on to the barn, unnoticed by any one. The night was cold and dreary—the doctor lying alone, unable to move, and in intense agony. He called for help, but as few were astir at that hour of the night, his calls were unheard, and he remained in this horrible situation for (to him) a long time, before any one came to his relief. At last he was heard by Mr. George W. Grove, who was passing along the main road; he procured assistance, and conveyed the Doctor to his own house and horror-stricken family. Dr. S. Smith, of Woodberry, was immediately sent for, who came in haste, set the bone, and dressed the wounds. The family and kind friends assiduously administered to all his wants, and used every effort in their power to make him as comfortable as possible, but the wounds could not heal. Dr. Smith, true to his philanthropic nature, was untiring in his exertions to restore the Doctor to soundness, called other physicians to his assistance, but so vexed was the case, that amputation was finally decided upon (by several medical gentlemen in consultation) as the only remedy. The operation was performed a few days ago, by Dr. H. T. Coffey, of Hollidaysburg, assisted by Drs. Smith and Oelig, of Woodberry, Dr. J. Compher, of Bedford, Dr. Ashcom, of Hopewell, and Dr. Bloom, of Martinsburg. We are now happy to say that the Doctor is recovering. I cannot close this part without stating that the thanks and respect of the entire circle of friends and relatives of Dr. Burch, are due his attending physicians, (especially Dr. Smith,) for the manner in which they have discharged their laborious duties.

The religious community will no doubt be gratified to learn that an extensive revival has been going on for some time in the Lutheran Church on Potter's Creek, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Seifert. Since the commencement of the meeting, many have professed to have obtained the pardoning influences of divine grace, have been baptized, confirmed, and added to the church. The altar is still crowded night after night, with earnest seekers of the way of salvation, and a desire to flee the wrath to come. The prayer of every christian heart seems to be for a continuation of the glorious work, until every house shall become a house of prayer, and God be glorified, and Christ be all in all.

Our business pursuits have in common with all other sections of our country, been subjected to the blighting influences of the late financial crisis. Although this part of Bedford County is proverbial for the richness of its soil, and inexhaustible mineral resources, yet the veil of depression has been intervening so greatly, as to obscure the vision to a serious extent, of the most frugal dealers and business men. Yet, notwithstanding the intervention of these difficulties, some of our business men have boldly confronted the fiery trials of the times, have triumphed over every danger, have stricken the death blow to adversity, and have successfully stemmed the current of opposition; and now, through perserverance, proudly ride upon the placid bosom of the sea of victory.

Among this number, we take the liberty of mentioning our worthy friend, Mr. James Piper, Jr., of Bedford Forge, whose indomitable energy, and persevering zeal, justly entitle him to a full share of the confidence and respect of the entire community to which his business operations are confined. The sound of his heavy forge hammers is heard day after day, reverberating from the surrounding hills, which seems to swell the symphonious note of abundance, and betokens general peace and prosperity.—Robert Ralston, of the Waters'reet Woolen Factory, is one of that number who smiles at misfortune. His establishment was entered some time ago, and a large amount of goods taken, by some merciless villain, yet he calmly quenches the rising ether of despondency, redoubles his energies, and keeps his head high above the restless waves of misfortune. The concordant sounds of the operations of his extensive machinery dispels all gloom, and that same old factory goes bravely on, as though the hand of villainy had never snatched the fruits of his industry.

Will the reader now go with me to the ware room, in the pottery of Wm. G. Eicholtz? He will there see the finest specimens of stoneware, (manufactured by Mr. Eicholtz and Mr. John L. Bash,) that is anywhere to be found. If the admirers of taste and beauty are not fully gratified, they alone will be to blame, as no efforts have been spared on the part of the manufacturers to get up a superior article of stoneware, that must and will please every beholder.

The schools have all been supplied with excellent teachers, who faithfully discharge their duties to their scholars, and are laying in their young minds the foundation of future greatness and true usefulness.

Besides the schools and teachers' institute, a lyceum was organized in this place early last winter, which meets once every week. The regular members of this association are John B. Fluck, Esq., D. M. Bare, Esq., Robert Ralston, John L. Bash, Wm. G. Eicholtz and Jacob Ketring. The regular meetings are generally well attended, and are of considerable benefit to all participants.

SATTER.

AGRICULTURAL.

BOTH USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

In the American Institute Farmers Club, recently, Solon Robinsen, speaking of the cultivation of small fruits, remarked that he had growing in his yard, as a mere ornament, the Spirea, which blossoms only once a year, and which was useless; while the currant was a handsomer bush, and in addition to ornament, it afforded a wholesome fruit. Another year if he lived, would root out the Spirea, and put in its place currant bushes. In proof of their superior beauty, he directed attention to several branches of currant bushes laden with delicious fruit, which several members of the Club had brought in as specimens. A section from a cherry currant bush, in particular, was singularly beautiful; the berries being large, of uniform size, and equally distributed over all the branches. They were more inviting than strings of rubies.

Solon Robinson scarce forgave himself when he thought of his unproductive Spirea, which has cumbered the ground that would as freely have bestowed its gifts on plants yielding fruit for man—even the berries his palate so relished in hot weather. But he promised amendment for next year. Those currants were delicious, so were the gooseberries, which looked like big green plums that grow on trees.

Yes, when it is as easy to cultivate what gives beauty and food too as that which gives only beauty, why not have the useful and the ornamental? We rejoiced to hear wisdom speak in that strain.

It is well for those who have plenty of land for both ornamental shrubs and berry bushes, to beautify their homes with a variety of attractions. But if only one can be cultivated, by every consideration let that one be such as yields food for man, especially as such food has no substitute.

Some kinds of the small fruits should grow in every yard where there is a spot large enough to plant a bush.—*Life Illustrated.*

We are decidedly in favor of growing currants—they are admirably adapted to our climate, easily grown, very productive, and so useful for a variety of purposes as to be quite indispensable in every household. Their extended cultivation cannot be too often recommended, and especially the proper cultivation of good varieties.

The way to do this, however, is not to urge farmers to dig up their spiroas and other ornamental shrubs. We are too utilitarian. We do not sufficiently appreciate the beneficial effect of the beautiful, either on ourselves or our children. Those who take pleasure in ornamenting their homes and keeping neat gardens, will usually be found the most intelligent, the most thorough and the most systematic cultivators. The man who plants potatoes in his front garden, seldom has good stock in his yards or good crops in his fields. He who digs up his spireas to plant currants, will set them out in the corners of his worm fences, and leave them to struggle with the Canada thistles for the mastery. A stranger, seeing our friend Solon's recommendation to dig up the spireas and plant currants, would think the United States the most densely populated country in the world, and that there was not land enough under the best system of cultivation, to supply the inhabitants with the common necessaries of life.—*Genesee Farmers.*

CATTLE KILLED BY EATING SORGHUM.—The Independence (Iowa) *Guardian* gives an account of the destruction of seven head of cattle from eating the refuse Chinese sugar-cane after it had been compressed in the mill. The outer coating of the stalks is of a very virteous character; when thus broken up and taken into the stomach, it operates like broken glass, cutting, and in some cases penetrating entirely through the coats of that organ, producing a violent inflammation. A post mortem examination in this case revealed this as the cause of death. This important fact should be made known to every farmer, as it may be the means of preventing a serious destruction of their stock.

The Senate of Missouri has passed a resolution appropriating two thousand dollars to the Ladies Mount Vernon Association.

There are 23 military companies in Berks county.

"Anything in my line," as the hangman said to the Judge.

THE CUBAN DEBATE.

SENATOR THOMPSON'S SPEECH---A JOLLY TIME IN THE SENATE.

The speech of Senator Thompson, of Ky., on Slidell's thirty million bill for the acquisition of Cuba, has been one of the incidents of the present session of Congress that will be longest remembered. The sharp, practical wisdom, the dry, caustic wit of the speaker, joined "with his apparently shattered constitution, his feeble frame, his entire concentration on his subject, his imperturbable gravity, his evident sincerity, his nervous susceptibility, his eccentric ways, his intense anxiety of expression, his restrained but effective gesticulation, and finally his *sitting posture*, in which, from weakness, he delivered all but the first fifteen minutes of his speech," all made the speech one remarkable in its way. Of its effect a correspondent says:

"The Senate was full and the galleries crowded. The entire audience were often convulsed with laughter, and the Vice President at last grew too weak to rap any but the most gentle admonitions. Indeed, it was about the only occasion I ever witnessed in the Senate in which the attempt to preserve order was abandoned. The fun got to be so universal and uproarious that it was idle to attempt to stop it."

The speech is too long to reprint in full in our columns, but we select a few extracts which will show its spirit:

AMERICANIZING CUBA.

Two or three very vague notions have been introduced into this debate. Gentlemen have talked about Americanizing Cuba. What sort of Americanizing will go on there? I understood the Senator from Louisiana to express sympathy with Cubans, who, he said, were 'panting for liberty.' Annex Cuba; and men from Georgia, from Alabama, from Kentucky, will go in there; they will say: "The Government has bought it;" and, as against a Cubian, they will consider that it is preempted and paid for by them. The truth is, it is hereditary; or it has been taught to them; at any rate, it is in the Anglo-Saxon blood. Our people believe it is no harm to take away from a Spaniard or a Mexican or an Indian anything he has got, and they want; and they do not believe it is homicide or murder to kill him either. [Laughter.] What will be done by our adventures when they land there? Not to be individious, I will take my own State as an illustration. I will suppose that three Kentuckians go down to Cuba; one of them an old fellow, with a parcel of negroes. As Mr. Buchanan is going to buy Cuba by a sort of forced sale, without authority of law, warning off all other bidders, this old fellow would settle upon some Cuban, hunt him out, and take possession. He would then begin to survey and demark for annexation some other man's plantation. He would elbow him, browbeat him, and frown at him; show him bowie-knives and revolvers; knock him down with his fist, perhaps, and stamp on him a little in a place where he could not be seen, so as to escape the law. A man would be inclined, naturally, under such a process, to give up. There is a sentiment among our people that they have a right to do that thing. They would murder; they would marry, or they would do anything in the world to get all that was going.

The other two young gentlemen, whom I suppose to go down from Kentucky, are a couple of your filibusters—elegant men, having nothing to live upon and doing nothing, and nothing to do anything upon. [Laughter.] They talk about fast horses, about pistol shooting, and about gunning, and they can shoot pistols.—One of them will get to be an overseer for a widow, and marry her, and the next year you would find the rest of the family disinherited. [Laughter.] The other, being a remarkably spry and good-looking fellow, will run away with some old Cuban's daughter; he would get into the family, and he would be there but a little time before the old man would be in a corner of the plantation, and he in full possession and with a good title. That is the way it is to be Americanized, and the way they will go on when they get there.

Why, sir, there is not a Spaniard now to be found in New Orleans; and I have been there and perambulated over the whole city. There is not one that I ever saw in St. Louis, and I have been there two or three times. At St. Augustine and Pensacola there are none. The truth is, the Spanish race get out of the way of our race. They will not remain in Cuba; they have too much instinct for that. You just put out here in one of our forests, or on the plains at a spring or lick, a lion from the torrid zone, and let a herd of buffalo see him lash his sides with his tail, and roar, and strike down with a blow a horse, and break the back of an elk, and they will have sense enough not to go back there. Put down a tiger, and let him, with his fierce sweep, and his yellow, glaring eyes, pounce in upon a gang of deer, and I venture to say they will not be in that neighborhood, nor within twenty miles of the place, in forty days.—Your Cubans know, if they have any sense, how this population have been rooted out. I will give a familiar illustration that you can all understand, and that I want the people in the country to understand. We formerly had about our barns in Kentucky what we called the old-fashioned blue rat, and there are in the country swarms of another description of rats called the Norway rats, who eat up the blue rats. When the traveling gangs of the Norway rats invade a barn, the blue rats scamper for their lives, knowing that they will be eaten up if they do not leave. They are literally Cubans 'panting for liberty,' and would also be Cubans panting for life under those circumstances.—[Laughter.] That will be the effect of it, evidently and plainly. That is the process by which the Americanization would go on.

FILIBUSTERING AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. President, in reflecting on the proposition of the Senator from New York to let off the spirit of fillbustering, I must say a word or two more to him. He is a man of eminent ability, and genial in feeling. I do not think his election would be *casus fœderis*; no breach of the league between the States. He is a constitutional man, and if he should be elected there must be some over act of oppression, or rebellion, or dereliction from duty, before you could complain. My opinion is, that he is such a generous-hearted man that he would rather lean towards the South, by way of showing that he was impartial. But, sir, I do not want him to talk any more about that gang of Austrians and Netherlandmen and Irishmen in the Rocky Mountains, making his Pacific Railroad, with the idea that that is going to work off the filibuster spirit. It reminds me of an anecdote which I heard, about a countryman of my friend from South Carolina. For the first time in his life he saw some monkeys, and from the agility with which they jumped from prong to prong with nice little fingers, he thought it would be the grandest speculation in creation to train them to cotton picking, and he got some for that purpose. A friend met him afterwards and asked him how he had made out. "First rate," said he, "except that it took two overseers to watch each monkey." [Laughter.] That will be precisely the way you will work the filibusters out, according to the plan of the Senator from New York.

Mr. President this is a mysterious thing for another reason. It brings up agitation on the negro question inevitably and certainly. I was in hopes that after we had got rid of Kansas, the country would have some quiet. I have been now, off and on, nearly twenty years in Congress; and I trusted that for one session, at least, I should live here in peace, and hear no more about negroes. Now, we have the same old story again. I do not say that the President proposes any such thing, or that he has any designs or views in it; but I know this the other morning the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Bigler,) who, it was said, represented the President—and he did not deny it when he was called upon by the Senator from N. Hampshire—gave us his views on the tariff. As the Senator from N. Hampshire said the President had not been invited to the Democratic caucus, or from some other cause, he did not agree with them, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, representing the President's views on the tariff, went in for a pretty large incidentalism on iron for Pennsylvania. If his Cuba horse, his Cuba hobby, can tickle the South, and upon the iron question he can hang the old Keystone State to him by bars of iron and hooks of steel, he will be very apt to stand in a pretty good position for demanding a nomination—a position where he can say: "Gentlemen, just step upon the platform; here is your candidate; you must take him; you cannot do without him." It looks to me mightily that way.

I know, Mr. President, that it has been mentioned often, laughingly, that there has been a belief that if nothing else, your luck would would kill him; that you got everything you ever went for, all you wanted, and that if there was nothing else in his way, he would never survive your luck. [Laughter.] Well, sir, I have taken a good look at him. He looks firm, pretty substantial, and strong, and I tell you the white of your eye is too white, and all the conjuration and witchcraft, and incantations of which you may be master, cannot avail. I give it as my opinion—I am somewhat of a doctor, acquainted with hygiene—I give it as my decided opinion that he is good for ten years, and I profoundly ask your pardon for saying so. [Laughter.] I know he has said that he only wanted to run for one term, but Jackson talked that way, and I suppose Jackson was nearly as firm a man, and probably as pure a man as Mr. Buchanan. Of Mr. Buchanan personally, I desire to say nothing.—Although General Jackson only wanted one term, he was willing to serve another. Cæsar thrice put away the crown, and yet he took it. But beyond all history or example, I never knew a Scotchman when he had got a grip upon anything and had it in his grasp, who would ever let go, if it was a good thing, until death. He will hold on, unless you wrench it from him; and then if it were in his power he would send it to some lineal, favorite son of his—in politics, I mean, for none he has otherwise.—[Laughter.]

CLAY, RANDOLPH AND DOUGLAS.

When I was in politics, and I may say, when I was alive, [laughter,] and old man Clay battled against the Democratic party, lion-hearted as he was, like Richard Cœur de Lion himself, when he went into the Holy Land to rescue it from the custody of the Infidels, Mr. Clay, with a lion's heart, and his battle-axe uplifted, fought to rescue what he believed to be the Constitution and the rights of the country from the Democratic party, that he thought was disloyal and untrue to them; then, sir, I fought and felt like a field marshal.

Well, sir, as to the Democratic party, I do not know that I could very well join them unless I see a little further into them. I could not be a locofoco anyway, and I understand that the discipline is extremely rigid. [Laughter]—They muster their men with great severity, according to regular drill, and if a man does not chalk up to the mark, overboard he goes; and the rule is that it is better to have an enemy out of the camp than a friend in the camp cutting capers and cutting shines. John Randolph, of Virginia, said of the Democratic party—but I will not say of them—that all they wanted was men of sense enough to lead, and fools enough to follow, [laughter,] and if any man could not subscribe to these principles, and went into the party as a leader who had not sense enough to lead, he ought to be turned out. I believe you did cashier one or two. I do not know what the severity of the discipline is. If I can get a private conversation with my friend from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] before I leave here, I should like to know if he has not learned something on that subject. [Laughter.] I wish, just privately and confidentially, to know from him if the discipline is not excessively tight. If I was to go in I do not know upon what sort of probation or trial I should be put. I suppose it would be long enough to make them certain that they had got all the old genuine, gentlemanly Whig principles and feelings out of me, and that I really had the true religion and was converted. Then they might put me in the kitchen of the household of the Locofocos until they believed I was really a Christian, and showed it evidently. I do not know how I should be treated. I think I shall look little further before I go in.

THE 'BLOODY OLD BRUISER" AND HIS DOGS.

Mr. President, my strength is failing me, but I must say something more. I utterly condemn this rampant spirit and cry for war. It is a wrong cry; it is a wrong teaching for the country; and I predict that if we get into a calamitous war with France and with England on this account, we shall repent it to the latest day of our lives. Do not pass this unnecessary bill, and insult a neighbor by this proposition, which is every way unadvised and uncalled for. When you get into a war, you will find that fighting John Bull is not talking.—When England sent men here in the last war, and burned this Capitol, is was a mere by-play for her. She was upholding all continental Europe then, against the collossal power of Napoleon; and yet she came here just as a by-play, and troubled us as she did. Our people think we whipped England, and you hear them say throughout the country that we whipped Wellington's invincibles; and they believe that we absolutely whipped the veterans who fought the battle of Waterloo, although that battle was not fought until the 18th of June after the 8th of January, when our battle of New Orleans was fought. They are stuffed up in that way, and inflamed with a war spirit.

Old John Bull, as I said, is a bloody old bruiser. If the Senator from Georgia was here I would ask him if he did not see how Spain and Sardinia sent off their quota to the Crimean war, at the request of England, although they had just about as much interest in it as I had. England just said to them, "if you do not fight on my side, I will whip you." That is the whole of it. They follow England in that kind of way. John Bull, if I may use a familiar illustration that will be understood in the country, is like a great unruly mastiff, or a bull dog. Old Bull goes prowling about hunt-hunting up fights. Along in his train follow Cæsar and Pompey, Jumper and Jupiter; and though the first two are Romans of high degree, and the last a god, they follow in his train with fear and trembling. When he nails a dog, they leg him, and nip him, and down they get him, until he his throttled to death, and there is a nation blotted from the map of the earth; or if after worrying him and crippling him, and wounding him, they send him home, it is in pain to work the balance of his days to pay the expenses of the fight.

Well, sir, I do not know the Senator from Georgia's idea about it, but I take it that in making up a fight, there ought to be some sense about it, as there is about anything else. There ought to be some reason for it. Now, sir, the United States comparatively is a bull-terrier that is as game as ten thousand lions, and superadded to his natural pluck, he has the spirit of the seven devils that were driven out of Mary Magdalen. Do you suppose I would hiss him on that old bull, if I thought anything of the dog? and I know I love my country better than I could any dog. I do not want to make up a fight of that kind.

Sir, these men who are so ready to talk about fighting, very often are the last men to do it. Whenever I see a man out in a muster field or in a court yard, blustering and talking about his willingness to shed his last drop of blood, I would rather see somebody who would be willing to shed the first drop. [Laughter.] If we get into this war we must go through with it at all hazards, at every expense, and at every loss. Our commerce, our progress, everything would be loss and ruin to us. We, with our insufficient navy, should be utterly unable to cope with those two Powers. They do not seem inclined to fight us; they do not want to fight us; they were willing to share fairly with us. I suppose the talk about fighting means just this, and no more; men know that there is in this country a deep rooted popular sentiment of dislike, an inveterate feeling of hatred towards England—I mean with the lower orders. It comes down traditionally from our revolutionary war. It was revived by the last war we had with her. It is a safe thing in any ignorant crowd to curse England, and you will not find anybody of any party who does not back you. I suppose it is a popular theme for declamation; but I think it is time we had quit it. I believe that is the prevailing dominant feeling with the ignorant portion of our population. Whether it is just or unjust, I will not pretend to say, but it is an element in the American character; an element like their ignoring the rights of a Mexican or a Spaniard. It is a feeling they have. They hate a red coat or a Britisher. Mr. Dallas or Lord Napier may have as many suppers and feasts as you please; they may talk about the same language, and reading the same Milton and the same Shakspeare and about a common blood and fraternity and all that. Very well, that is just as nice as two ladies who hate each other like the Devil, gossipping very pleasantly over a tea table. [Laughter.]

THE PRESIDENCY AND PLATFORMS.

Mr. President, I believe I have spoken nearly to the extent of my strenght and power to-

day. [The honorable gentleman, from physical debility, had been compelled to be seated while he spoke.] I will not ask for a continuance to any other day, because I know that the time of the Senate is precious. I can only say in relation to this whole project, that it will reagitate the country with the slavery question; that it is I think, contrary to the spirit of our institutions to put money in the President's pocket. I suppose to be sent to Madrid, for Mr. Preston to use in an emergency. I think it would be improper, unjust, and ungenerous to our successors, who are to ratify the treaty, to take this advantage of them. I think it is an unfair way of negotiation. I think it would injure Louisiana above all the States in the Union. I think that at this time we ought to compact and bind together and build up and strengthen what we have. We are young let the gristle grow into the bone; let us get our muscles developed.—Let us feel strong before we enter into such a contest; let us cultivate the arts of peace, for "peace hath its victories, no less renowned than war." That would be my policy, and I hope it will be the policy enforced upon the President by Congress. I am going to look for some sensible man for the next Presidency—a sound man, I would rather he had no platform; I do not want to run him in blinds. I confess to you that, in my opinion, my colleague (Mr. Crittenden) would, of all men on the face of the earth, suit me the best. If you will give him a chance, I will risk him upon my personal confidence, without laying down a creed of faith for him to stand by; I do not want to stand a man upon a platform, or run him in blinds.

Besides, the platforms are all nonsense.—Let me say to my friend, the Senator from New York, if he should ever get to be President, I want him to recollect that this platform business is all humbug, and when he gets in power, to kick down the ladder by which he got there. The two or three last platform Presidents we have had, when they got in the car of State and safely seated, all around, everywhere, you could see, "do not stand on the platform when the cars are in motion." [Laughter.] That is the way they manage it. There is always some emergency, or something to justify a departure from it. Well, sir, I hope I shall be forgiven. I have been to four or five conventions myself, on account of Mr. Clay, chiefly, and once, I believe, on account of my colleague, to keep him out of a scrape of some sort, and I know a good deal about them. In the time I was in politics, and we were dominant, I always knew a long time before the convention came on who would be Governor. It used to be said that you never could know who was Governor until the election was over; but it was all fixed up—all done in advance. I wish the country to get on prosperously, and peacefully and gloriously, without any slavery agitation. I want a man of sound heart and sound head, who will administer the government with that view. I can say for myself, as was said by the immortal Webster, that I trust it will be one and undivisible, now and forever; and that the God who overrules us and guides us now, as heretofore, and as I hope for ages to come, will so shape our ends that all will result in good.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 4 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

OUR TAXES.

The Gazette of last week has a long and labored article, attempting to fasten on the opposition the cause of the present indebtedness of the County. It won't do. The people know too well what party has had the almost uninterrupted possession of Bedford County for the last ten or fifteen years. That paper attempts to show that at the time some of the money was borrowed, the opposition had the board of Commissioners. It is well known that it was very rare that we had the board one year. The debts were contracted, and the money caused to be borrowed by the preceding boards of Locofoco Commissioners. That paper takes great credit on account of the debt being reduced in 1856. In the first part of the year we had the board, and the reduction was caused by the American board, before the resignation of Mr. Long. That paper says that "*in two years,* (1857 and 1858,) *the Democratic commissioners reduced the funded debt of the county nearly* $2,000!" In the next sentence the Gazette says that "*in the early part of* 1858, *the commissioners were compelled to borrow* $5000!" This is rich! *reducing the funded debt nearly* $2000, *and then increasing it in the same time* $5000! making it over $3000 more than it was before reducing it nearly $2000! This is Locofoco logic! The Gazette should have a leather medal awarded it at the next meeting of the "ananruzen society" for its reasoning—it makes it out as clear mud that by running in debt $5000 and paying off nearly $2000 its party is paying off the County debt which Locofocoism has created. That paper says that the expenses of the county are not so great now as they have heretofore been, notwithstanding the repairs of the County buildings cost several hundreds every year, the "miscellaneous" many hundreds, &c., &c., yet the Locofoco Commissioners HAVE INCREASED THE TAXES FOR THE NEXT YEAR NEARLY DOUBLE, AND IN SOME CASES WE BELIEVE MORE THAN DOUBLE! If the County expenses are not so great as formerly, why increase the taxes for the next year double the amount of other years? That's the question, Messrs. Locofocos.

The Navy Yard Corruption.

We publish to-day from the *N. Y. Tribune*, a lengthy article on the recent Report of a committee in Congress in relation to the gross frauds of the Locofoco party, at the Philadelphia and New York Navy Yards. It will be seen that Mr. Buchanan and J. Glancy Jones, are seriously implicated. At New York, on the first of May last, about 1300 men were employed. In November there were 2400. At Philadelphia, on the 1st of May last, about 1100 men were employed. On the 16th of October, there were over 1700. In both cases, these aggregates were reduced after the elections to the ordinary standard, thus proving conclusively why the numbers were temporarily doubled. There is no such ratio of increase at any of the other yards.

The Democratic organs will have plenty of work to do, after this report is xeposed It brings to light many of the frauds practiced. We shall next week publish several extracts from the Report of Messrs. Sherman and Ritchie.

Our young friend from Woodberry, who publishes a long communication of over two mortal columns in the Blair County Whig, over the signature of "Fair Play," had better keep cool, as it is a long time till the dog days, and it will be longer yet until he gets Middle Woodberry attached to Blair. His communication might have been condensed within a square, and if he had had reference to facts, two or three lines would have amply sufficed, and then there would have been less room for so many blunders, truthful, grammatical, typographical, &c. We repeat, keep cool, it is no use making yourself so unnecessarily warm so long before the hot weather.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—A great revival of religion is in progress in the Lutheran Church in this place. For the past ten days the Church has been crowded, and the benches around the altar are thronged nightly by many anxious and penitent mourners, and the spirit appears to be still on the increase. Many have professed conversion. Rev. Sam'l Yingling of that Church has sustained all the arduous labors of the occasion, until the last night or two, when the assistance of Rev. F. Benedict, of Somerset former pastor of that Church, and Rev. Mr. Seifert of Woodberry, were secured.

LOCOFOCO-LIKE.—The present Locofoco House of Representatives, have, in their *extreme anxiety*, to reduce the expenditures of the government, passed an Act, *that no future Congress shall be entitled to mileage!* This is good so far as it goes. But why did the present Congress, a large majority of whose members are Locofocos, *pass an Act to repeal the mileage of members,* of future Congresses *but continue it for themselves?* This is Locofocoism with a vengeance. We would like to hear the opinion of the *Gazette* on the subject.

We have received a communication from a friend in one of the South eastern Townships, informing us of the conversion of one of the delegates of the late Locofoco meeting. The people won't belong to a party that is guilty of such frauds as those of Kansas, and of such as have been proved on Mr. Buchanan and his Secretaries.

We notice that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature for the purpose of selling the Poor House property, and purchasing another. Mr. Schell, of the Senate, and Williams and Walker, of the House, have offered a number of remonstrances against the dismemberment of our County.

We intend to commence in our next, a story headed "The Gunmaker of Moscow," the continuation of which will be found in the New York Ledger of the 19th March, inst. Unless our readers will get the Ledger of that date, it will be of no account to them.

PETERSONS' COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR for March has come to hand. It contains a list of seventy new counterfeits since the last issue.—It is the best Detector published in the country.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Shires & Jordan. Persons in want of anything in the foundry business, will do well to call on them.

Attention is called to the advertisement of John Alsip, Esq., in to-day's paper. The Sheriff has a good assortment of goods, and sells them cheap.

Our friend, S. S. WHARTON, ESQ., of Huntingdon, will be a candidate for Auditor General, before the next People's Convention. He would make a good officer.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column, of this popular musical work.

Our advertising columns are rich this week in land sales, &c. See them.

The Post Office has been removed this week to the store of Messrs. Ferguson & Co.

For the Inquirer.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS—NO 1.

Mr. EDITOR:—I am now nearly through visiting the schools for the present term. I desire to say a few things in regard to them. If you give me a little room in your paper, I will furnish a few short articles on the subject.—Perhaps they will be interesting to many of your readers.

I do not wish to trouble you or any person else, with an extended detail of statistics, and therefore would merely remark that there are one hundred and seventy-nine schools in the county at this time. Two hundred and twenty-eight applicants were examined during the term. Two hundred and eight certificates were issued, many of which were of the lower grades. Some of these were employed from necessity and not from choice. In some districts better teachers could not be obtained for the wages offered, and in others, better ones could not be had at all. The standard of the teachers' qualifications was raised a little higher than it was last year, requiring a little more to get as good certificate. The schools throughout the county, wherever I was able to visit them, have been doing better this term than the last, with only two or three exceptions. The signs of general improvement are beginning to be seen in many places. Teachers' institutes are regularly held in most of the districts, for purposes of mutual improvement; a disposition to build better school houses, and employ better teachers, is showing itself, and in many places there is a more general waking up to the claims and responsibilities of the subject.

One of the true principles of political economy is, that every State should educate its own children, or at least see that they are educated. This is nothing more than carrying out the principle that calls for every government to establish laws for the protection of life and property, and the punishment of crime. It is not difficult to see that a good school house, well occupied, is worth much more than any jail or any code of penal laws, as a preventive of vice and wickedness. The legislation of our State has hitherto acknowledged this principle, and has acted upon it, especially so during the last twenty-five years. Hence educational means, fully able to accomplish the purposes for which they are designed, have been liberally provided. The question then forces itself upon the mind: Are the common schools of *our* county, as they are now organized, accomplishing the purposes of their institution? that is, do they give thorough elementary instruction and proper moral training to the children of the people? I am sorry to say that this question cannot be answered fully and satisfactorily in the affirmative. It is true that much, very much has been accomplished already, and the standard of the schools is higher now than at any time in their previous history; and, as a general thing, they were better taught, and more thorough instruction was given during the past session than ever before; and, though more interest was taken in their successs, by directors and parents, than formerly, and though it is acknowledged that the interest is increasing, and the tendency is upwards, yet all this does not bring us up to what we ought to be. We are so far back! There is room for great improvements. Much must be done before we can enjoy the full benefits of our school system. It is said, by competent judges, to be one of the best in the world, yet there are many persons who object to it in its present form, and would object to it in any other form. Those are not wanting who object even to the laws of God. It is true, there *may be* some things to object to in the present system, but whatever these objections may be, they bear no comparison with the hinderances to its proper working, thrown in the way by some parents, some directors and some teachers also. Of these I will speak hereafter, and of each district in particular, as some are deserving of much praise.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Bedford, Feb. 1859.

The Navy Department Corruption.

In the general slough of corruption into which, according to Mr. Buchanan's Duquesne letter, the United States, including both Federal and State Governments, have drifted, no greater or fouler depth has as yet been explored than that which is treated in the report of Messrs. Sherman and Ritchie, of the Naval Corruption Investigating Committee. It will, we think, be seen from the facts detailed in this Report that in making his charges of corruption, Mr. Buchanan need not have gone beyond the recollections of his own personal experience for ample proof of everything that he alleged.

The attention of the Committee has been chiefly directed to four distinct items of expenditure: 1. The purchase of fuel for the Navy. 2. The purchase of live oak timber. 3. The management of the navy yards, and especially that of Brooklyn. 4. Contracts for steam machinery.

I. The mode of purchasing the coal, the selection of the Coal Agent and his compensation are by law left entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. In May last, Benjamin Tyson was the Coal Agent, with a compensation fixed at five per cent commission on the total cost of the coal purchased, and on the cost of freighting the coal to the various navy yards. The amount purchased in 1858 was 55,000 tons. There were several applicants for the office held by Mr. Tyson. In May, 1858, some of these applicants met at Washington, and at a conference with each other and their friends—among whom was Glancy Jones, since appointed by Mr. Buchanan Minister to Austria—it was agreed that Dr. Charles H. Hunter, of Reading, Pa., should be appointed Coal Agent, and that the emoluments of the office should be divided equally between him, John F. Smith, and J. Lawrence Getz—many personal and political friends of President Buchanan, who had contributed largely to his election; Hunter and Smith were both applicants for the office of Coal Agent, and Getz is the editor of that sterling Democratic sheet, the Reading *Gazette*.

Mr. Smith testified that he was in Washington in May last, and was present when the arrangement for the appointment of Hunter was made; that the 'arrangement' was communicated to Glancy Jones, then a member of Congress; and that *the President also understood that the emoluments of the office were to go to the three.* As this point was deemed important by the Committee, the witness was examined and re-examined by different members of the Committee as to the knowledge of the President. He repeated that *the President knew that the three were to divide the emoluments of the office*, and that the parties were satisfied with the decision.

Mr. Getz testified that he was at Washington at the time, and was informed of the arrangements for the appointment of Dr. Hunter, and that he, Getz, was to have one-third of the profits. He conversed with the President about the appointment of Dr. Hunter, and the President said to him: "Mr. Jones urged me to appoint you, but you are no applicant; I have made up my mind to appoint Dr Hunter."

Dr. Hunter had been for years, was then, and still is, a practising physician in Reading. He had never purchased coal for sale; he did not know its market value, took no pains to ascertain it, did not purchase any coal for the Government, or do any act in the performance of his duty, except to sign formal papers sent to him by Tyler, Stone & Co. Philadelphia, certifying that a specific quantity of coal of the best quality, had been duly inspected and weighed by him and shipped on board a named vessel. These papers were sent to the proper bureau, and all parties knew, or out to have known, that the certificates were false, so far as relates to his personal knowledge of the facts certified. When the Government needed coal a requisition was sent to Dr. Hunter, which by him was sent to Tyler, Stone & Co., who became at once the purchasers for and the sellers to the Government. Tyler, Stone & Co. and Dr. Hunter fixed the price at $3 85 per ton. The testimony of many witnesses establishes, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the market value of such coal as was delivered to the Government would not exceed $3 50 per ton, and several respectable dealers would have furnished the Government at that or a less price, and then made a profit. The amount of emoluments received by Dr. Hunter and divided by him with Mr. Smith was at the rate of about $15,000 per annum.

II. Live-oak timber, like other material for the Navy, is required by law to be purchased by contract with the lowest bidder; but, unlike other material, it is not kept on hand in large quantities by dealers in timber. It has, therefore, been the uniform custom of the Government to allow contractors from one to two years to furnish the supply needed, unless the exigencies of the service demand an immediate supply, in which case it may be bought in open purchase.

Mr. W. C. N. Swift, a whaler of New-Bedford, Mass., had, prior to 1844, been contractor for the supply of live-oak and other timber for the Government. In 1854, he entered into a written agreement with George Plitt of Philadelphia, an intimate friend of President Buchanan, by which Plitt agreed to aid Swift all he could in obtaining live-oak contracts with the Navy Department; for which Swift was to pay to Plitt ten per cent on the gross amount of the contracts made. Pending the Presidential election of 1856 Plitt introduced Swift to Mr. Buchanan. Plitt himself, at the time, was Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, and, as such, received from Swift the sum of $16,000, to be used in the pending election. Mr. Buchanan was informed, before the election, that Mr. Swift was an Old-Line Whig who had come over to his party, and was taking active part in the election; and he was subsequently informed of the amount contributed by Swift. Plitt also introduced Swift to Mr. Secretary Toucey, telling him that he was a very warm friend, who had contributed very liberally toward the election of 1856, and who had a number of Old-Line Whig friends in Massachusetts who were equally liberal, and that such gentlemen, of course, "ought to be patronized."

The result of these introductions and these interviews with the President and the Secretary of the Navy was, that in 1857 contracts for live-oak were awarded to Mr. Swift to the amount of $32,940. And in 1858, by a series of artful and fraudulent maneuvers, which are fully and clearly set forth in the report of the Committee, it was contrived that Mr. Swift should get a further contract for 150,000 feet of timber, amounting to $166,700, about $25,000 more than it would have cost the Government if the contract had been honestly and properly offered to public competition, without the disgraceful favoritism which the testimony proves to have been practised.

III. The investigation into the condition of the Brooklyn Navy Yard disclosed, in the first place, the fact that the patronage of the Yard was systematically divided among the Democratic members of Congress from N. York. Thus, the constructive engineer, the master plumber, and the master block-maker, represented Mr. Sickles; the master painter represented Mr. Searing; the master spar-maker, master blacksmith, and timber inspector, Mr. Maclay; the master boat builder, and master ship carpenter, Mr. Taylor; the master caulker, Mr. Cochrane; and the master stone-cutter, Mr. Ward. In the general division of patronage, Lawrence Cohane was appointed master carpenter upon the nomination of Mr. Haskin. He was removed on the 9th of June, 1858, on account of Mr. Haskin's anti-Lecomptonism. Alexander Ward, the master laborer, represented Mr. Clark, and in May, 1858, after Mr. Clark had taken his position upon the Kansas question, Ward resigned, to avoid being turned out.

This system, Mr. Sherman justly remarks, has reduced the Navy Yard to a mere political machine, were idleness, theft, insubordination, fraud and gross neglect of duty prevailed to an alarming degree. Members of Congress took a scandalous interest in the appointment of the lowest workmen, sometimes pressing appointments upon the master workmen, as a reward for partisan services, without regard to the qualification or character of the applicant. For example, Mr. John Cochrane, on June 13, 1857, wrote thus to Mr. Cohane, Mr. Haskin's master carpenter.

"Mr. Cohane: Mr. Cullen tells me that you are to take men on Tuesday; now I ask you to take *him* on and the others I have asked you to take on. I *will* have my proportion of men under you. *If you do not give them, I will lodge charges against you.*" He also wrote in similar style to the master blacksmith.

In another case, Lewis W. Berry, the master painter, discharged a man for habitual drunkenness, who had been appointed upon the recommendation of Mr. John Kelly. Mr. Kelly requested that the man be taken on again.—Berry demurred, telling Kelly that the man was a disgrace to the service. Kelly said he could not help that—the man must go to work again. Berry still refused. Upon which Kelly told him. "You may set it down as a fact that I will have you removed if I can." And he was removed two or three months afterward, Mr. Kelly having applied for his removal! Mr. Kelly, the report states, testifies that he did not know the man was a drunkard.

It appears from the testimony that it was by order of Mr. Secretary Toucey that the patronage of the Navy Yard was divided among the members of Congress. Under date of July 30, 1858, Mr. Toucey wrote to Com Kearney, the Commandant of the Navy Yard, telling him that Mr. Sickles had complained of the master joiner because he had not employed, under him, a single person from his district. And the Secretary directs the Commodore "to inquire into and report upon this matter." "Very extraordinary business," remarks Mr. Sherman, "on which to detail an officer of the highest rank known in the Navy of the United States."

The Commodore, in reply, transmitted to the Department a letter from the master joiner, who justified himself for not accepting the recommendations of Mr. Sickles by saying, that "in nine cases out of ten the men who are most strenuously recommended are very indifferent hands, many of whom cannot obtain employment from private employers."

Abuses of the grossest nature are shown to exist in the other civil departments of the Navy Yard, especially in those of the Navy Agent and Naval Storekeeper. Similar abuses exist also at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. But, one of the most flagrant violations of law and of propriety was disclosed by the inquiry into the contracts for the machinery of the steam sloops-of-war directed to be built by the Act of June, 1858. On the 26th of July, sealed proposals were invited by the Secretary of the Navy for the machinery of these vessels. Bids were accordingly sent in by most of the leading marine engine-builders of the U. States. For the large sloop at Philadelphia there were seven bids, the lowest being from the Novelty Iron Works of this city, offering to do the work for $98,000. Merrick & Sons of Philadelphia offered to do it for $102,000. Before the Secretary had passed upon any of the bids, Col. W. C. Patterson of Philadelphia wrote, under date of Sept. 13, 1858, to Mr. Buchanan the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I venture to suggest to you the importance of awarding the contracts for the machinery of the sloop, now building at the Navy Yard at this time, and, if it can be done without prejudice to the public service, to Merrick & Sons. Theirs is the only establishment in the First District which employs a large number of mechanics—at this time, 390; when in full work, 450.

"The managing partners (Mr. M., sr., being absent in bad health,) are full of energy, straining every nerve to keep their force during this depression, and, in so far as I know, the only old Whigs of any influence in that District who are in favor of the re-election of Col. Florence.

"I know, from former experience, the value of that influence, and feel persuaded that it is the interest of the Democratic party to increase it.

"The First District will, I hope, be carried in any event, but with that shop at work, full-handed, two weeks prior to the election, the result would I think, be placed beyond all doubt.

"With much respect,

W. C. PATTERSON.

"THE PRESIDENT."

The President sent this precious document to the Secretary of the Navy with the following indorsement:

"The inclosed letter, from Col. Patterson of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy."

"J. B."

Mr. Sherman's Report puts this transaction in its true light:

"It is the duty of the Secretary to determine which of the bidders was the "lowest responsible bidder," and to award to him the contract. It is a judicial act. The rights of parties under the law, and the rights of the Government, were involved in the award. Any suggestions of fact or motive, except those which would enable the Secretary to adjudge which of the competing bidders was the lowest responsible one, was improper. The Secretary was the subordinate of the President, holding office at his pleasure, naturally controlled by his will; and by law he is frequently required to award and adjudge without regard to the President—(Decatur agt. Paulding, 14 Pet., 515; 6 How., 101–2.) Under these circumstances the President suggested to the Secretary, and in writing called his attention to the importance of awarding one of the contracts for machinery to Merrick & Sons, in order to secure the potent political influence of that firm in favor of the re-election of Col. Florence, and thus place the result of the election in his District beyond doubt, and generally to increase the influence of that firm, that it might be exercised in favor of the Democratic party.

"If the President had suggested to a Judge of the U. S. Courts that he render a judgment in favor of one of the parties litigant in a cause pending before him, because that judgment would aid in the election of a party favorite, or would contribute to the success of the Democratic party, the general voice of the people would demand his impeachment. Is it a less serious offense when this suggestion is made by the President to the Secretary of the Navy?—The Judge is beyond the power of the President; the Secretary is within his power. Each is required to perform judicial functions. The suggestions by the President of corrupt motives to either is equally dangerous, and is more likely to succeed with an officer whose tenure of office is the will of the President.

"The terms of the note of the President could not be misunderstood by a subordinate. No one can read the letter and note without a conviction that the inducement in the letter was regarded by the President as a proper one to be submitted and to require the attention of the Secretary. Thus indorsed, the corrupt motive suggested would decide the award without regard to cost, unless the Secretary evinced a higher sense of public duty than his superior."

It is needless to add that Merrick & Sons got the contract; though the most extensive workshop of the kind in the country had offered to do the work for $4000 less than Merrick & Sons.

Is it possible that the American people are so deadened to official corruption that they can contemplate with insensibility and indifference revelations like these?

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN WASHIGTON.

Philip Barton Key Shot Dead on Pennsylvania Avenue,

BY DANIEL E. SICKELS, MEMBER, OF CONGRESS FROM NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Philip Barton Key, U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, a gentleman of high social standing, and long a resident of Washington, was killed to-day by Daniel E. Sickels, member of Congress from New York.

Many different rumors are circulating regarding the tragedy, but all concur in the following facts:

About two o'clock this afternoon, the deceased was standing on Pennsylvania Avenue, in the neighborhood of Lafayette Square, and near the residence of Sickles, conversing with Mr. Butterworth, when Mr. Sickels approached and exclaimed, "D—d rascal, you are the destroyer of my honor and happiness, and I've come to kill you," at the same time drawing a pistol and firing, when Key staggered forward and Sickels stepping back fired a second shot which brought him on his knees. At this time Key exclaimed, "I am murdered," and implored Sickels to spare his life; but the latter fired a third time, which shot penetrating the heart caused death in a few moments.

Sickels immediately proceeded to the residence of the Attorney General, which was close by, followed by an immense crowd, and delivered himself into the custody of that gentleman. Shortly afterwards he was conveyed to Jail where he now remains, surrounded by numerous friends.

The cause of the deed is said to be the infidelity of Sickel's wife with Key, the former having yesterday been apprised of the fact by an anonymous letter, and prepared himself accordingly. The wildest excitement prevails throughout the community, and the death of Key is universally lamented.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury is as follows: "That the death of Philip Barton Key was caused by a pistol in the hands of Daniel E Sickels."

It is reliably asserted that Sickels has a paper in his possession, signed by his wife, acknowledging her guilt.

See advertisement of Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Sam'l Yingling, Mr. THOMAS M. LYNCH, of Bedford, to Miss ELIZABETH MARGARET LUTZ, of Snake Spring tp.

The happy couple have our thanks for a supply of wedding cake. May their career through life be one of unalloyed happiness.

On the 22d ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. JOB BEEGLE of Bedford Tp., to Miss SARAH M. SLEEK of Napier.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaugh & Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills, Cooking, ten plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article,) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

March 4, 1859.—1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

CHEAP CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

Great Inducements to Purchasers.

THE undersigned having purchased the Store lately owned by Samuel Brown, deceased, offers to the Public a large assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes,* &c., &c., &c., at the lowest CASH PRICES.

His stock of goods is unsurpassed in every point of excellence, and purchasers need only call and see to be convinced that it is to their interest, to buy at his establishment for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will make the most advantageous sales, to purchasers, as immediate payments will enable him to make

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Those who wish to secure bargains should not delay giving him a call.

Store Room same as lately occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel. JOHN ALSIP.

March 4, 1859.

BEDFORD RAILROAD.

ALL persons having BOOKS issued by the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions of stock to the Bedford Railroad, with stock subscribed therein, are *earnestly requested* to return the same *immediately* to the secretary of the company, as it is desirable to issue new books directly from the organized Board.

March 4, 1859. JOHN P. REED, Secty.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed auditor, by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to distribute the funds, remaining in the hands of the Administrator, of John Seigle, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 20th day of March next, when and where all persons interested, may attend. O. H. GAITHER,

March 4, 1859. Auditor

A NEW Supply of Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Drillings, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Cotton, &c., just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade Store.

March 4, 1859.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER have just received a new supply of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Fish, Brooms, Teas, Indigo, Hummel's Essence Coffee, Spices, &c., which will be sold cheap.

March 4, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned Assignees of Patrick Dollard, will offer at Public Sale on the premises, in Napier Township, on

Monday, the 21st day of March, inst.

the following Real Estate, situated in said township, viz: A tract of Land, being the mansion place, containing about 96 acres, more less, adjoining other land assigned, and John Sill on the East, John Whiteline on the West, David Border on the North, and A. Stiffler on the South, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, a portion of which is meadow. The dwelling house is a good new Log House two stories high, with a spring of fine water near the house. There is also an old Barn on the premises, with other out-buildings—there is also a fine apple orchard in thrifty condition.

Adjoining the above on the East, is also a small tract, containing about 54 acres. The improvements are a good frame Dwelling House, with a Stable and threshing floor, with about 30 acres cleared and under fence, the unimproved land is well timbered, and the whole being but about half a mile from the Turnpike, has a good road either to Bedford or Schellsburg. Possession given on the 1st of April.

TERMS—One half in hand, balance in one and two years without interest. The grain now in the ground will be reserved.

JOHN SILL,
JOHN MOWER,
March 4, 1859. Assignees.

COAL LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the public house of Jas. S. Beckwith, at Hopewell, in said county.

On Tuesday the 22d March, 1859,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.,

The interest of James A. Cunningham, dec'd., being the one half, in the following described

Tract of Coal Land,

situate in Broadtop township, said county, containing

206 ACRES,

and 76 perches, adjoining lands of Abnor Horton, Wm. Anderson, Asa Dural, Thomas J. Horton and Isaac Barnet. A portion of the land is cleared and under cultivation—the whole or greater portion is coal land. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH M. STEVENS,
JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM,
March 4, 1859. Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer at public sale, on the premises in St. Clair Township, on

SATURDAY 26th MARCH, INST.

the following described real estate, viz: a tract of land, in said township, adjoining lands, of John W. Hoover, George Feaster, and others, containing about 75 acres with Double Log House and Log Barn thereon erected, about two thirds cleared and under fence, with orchard and nursery thereon.

TERMS: Cash at confirmation of sale.

MARLON SMITH,
Adm'r of the Estate of James Smith, dec'd.
March 4, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer at public sale on the premises in Cumberland Valley Township, on

SATURDAY 26th MARCH, INST.

the following described real estate, viz: a tract of land, containing 148 acres, adjoining lands of A. McClelland, Nathan Lee, and others, about 60 acres, cleared and under fence, with log house and log stable thereon erected, also a good spring thereon.

TERMS: Cash at confirmation of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the Estate of Daniel Shea, dec'd.
March 4, 1859.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND:

TWELVE PAGES OF POPULAR MUSIC FOR TEN CENTS.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND" is filled with the best Piano Solos, Duets, Songs, Operatic Arias, Polkas, Mazurkas, Quadrills, Waltzes, and every other species of musical composition for Voice and Piano by the best American and European Composers; printed on full-sized music paper, adapted to every grade of performer.

The same quantity of music, procured from the regular publishers would cost more than ten times what we charge.

A year's subscription to "OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," will secure new and fashionable music worth at least TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and entirely sufficient for the home circle.

PRICE TEN CENTS, WEEKLY.

Yearly, $5; Half Yearly, $2,50; Quarterly, $1,25 cents. The Volume commenced on the 1st December, 1858.

C. B SEYMOUR & CO., PROPRIETORS,
13, Frankfort street, NEW YORK.
March 4, 1859.—1m

Auditor's Notice.

AT at an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1859, on motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., John P. Reed, auditor to distribute the money remaining in the hands of John C. Vickroy, administrator of the estate of Susan Bruner, dec'd. The auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday the 15th day of April next, at 10 o'clock of said day, when and where all parties interested, can attend.

March 4, 1859. JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine the exceptions filed to the account of Samuel Brown, late surving executor, of the last will &c., of John Keefle, deceased, to report an account and a distribution of the funds on hand, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Wednesday the 16th day of March, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, in his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested, can attend.

March 4, 1859. JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the funds, in the hands of Joseph Dull, Esq., administrator of the Estate of Mathias Hollar dec'd. will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Friday the 18th day of March instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested, can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
March 4, 1859. Auditor.

LAST NOTICE.

I am determined that unless all persons indebted to me on account, note or otherwise, do not make immediate payment, that their accounts, &c., will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection after the 15th day of March, 1859. This is positively the last notice.

Feb. 25, 1859. G. W. RUPP.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY vitue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, in Harrison township, Bedford county, on MONDAY, the 18th day of March next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Henry Beltz, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said township, adjoining lands of Solomon Leydig and ——— Waltman on the south and east, and Jacob Hilligas on the northwest, containing about EIGHTY FOUR ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story and a half log *DWELLING HOUSE, IN GOOD* repair, log stable with a thrashing floor, and other outbuildings. There is also a good young apple orchard upon the property, and the place is well watered with some as fine springs as can be found—about 60 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the land being nearly all new. The residue is well timbered—the place is about half a mile from the turnpike. Possession given on the 1st of April. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN SILL,
Feb. 25, 1859, Adm'r.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the will of Frederick Smith, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of wills of Bedford County—that all persons having claims on said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

HENRY F. SMITH,
G W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Feb. 25, 1859. Executors.

Bedford Rail Road Company.

THE subscribers of Stock, to the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified that by a resolution of the Board now duly organized, they are required to pay to the *Treasurer* of the Company on or before the 5th day of April, next, the *first installment of the Capital Stock* subscribed by them, being $4,16⅔ per share. By order of the Board.

JOHN P. REED,
Feb. 25, 1859. *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Executrix' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned residing in Bedford, on the will of Samuel Brown dec'd; that all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY BROWN,
Feb. 18, 1859. Executrix.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that the election for managers of the Company, will be held at the house of James Frasher, in Schellsburg, on the first monday, the 7th day of March, next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M. Stockholders please attend.

PETER SCHELL, Sec'ty.
Feb. 11, 1859.

$50 REWARD!

AT a recent meeting of the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bedford, it was unanimously Resolved, that the above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person or persons who may be caught in the act of maliciously setting fire to any building or buildings within the limits of said Borough.

By order of the Board.
JACOB REED, C. Burgess.
H. NICODEMUS, Sec'ty.
Feb. 11, 1859.

ELECTION.

AN election for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the Public House of Miss ELIZA COOPER, in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 7th day of March, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. McDOWELL, Sec'ty.
Chambersburg, Feb. 11, 1859.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Dec. 1, 1858.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1858.

SAMUEL DAVIS, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from January 4th, 1858, to January 3d, 1859.

TREASURER, DR.

To cash received from Collectors.

John L. Hill, Juniata tp.,	1854	$40 60
Jac. A Nicodemus, M. Woodberry,	"	10 00
John Alstadt, St. Clair,	1855	3 48
B W Garretson, Bedford Borough,	1856	26 75
Eliss Gump, Colerain tp.,	"	26 75
John Dasher, Hopewell tp.,	"	25 00
Henry Egulph, Napier tp.,	"	15 00
Henry Horn, Schellsburg borough,	"	22 19
Simon Beard, M. Woodberry tp,	"	44 21
Jacob Smith, Bedford borough,	1857	267 50
John A Osborne, Broad Top tp,	"	199 50
Adam Barnhart, Bedford tp,	"	363 81
Samuel James, Colerain,	"	211 00
Henry Rose, Cumb. Valley tp,	"	169 70
Jonathan Feightner, Harrison tp,	"	135 00
Alexander Davis, Hopewell tp,	"	166 00
Jonathan Hurley, Juniata tp,	"	112 84
John B Zook. Liberty. tp,	"	32 08
Noah Tipton, Londonderry tp,	"	190 20
William Carnell, Monroe tp,	"	328 50
Philip Cuppett, Napier tp,	"	178 20
A Morgart, E Providence tp,	"	116 72
William Masters, W. Providence tp,	"	222 00
Daniel Horn Schellsburg borough,	"	23 00
James Smith, St. Clair tp,	"	51 42
Amos Ash, Southampton tp,	"	4 71
I. M. Imler, Union tp,	"	101 46
Simon Beard, M. Woodberry tp,	"	415 00
Henry S. Fluck, S. Woodberry tp,	"	494 28
Daniel Shuck, Bedford borough,	1858	166 00
Lemuel Evans, Broad Top tp,	"	80 00
Jacob Reighart, Bedford tp,	"	361 00
John Shoemaker, Colerain tp,	"	238 60
John Morgan, C Valley tp,	"	114 00
John E. Miller, Harrison tp,	"	60 00
Solomon Steel, Hopewell tp,	"	35 00
Henry Horn, Juniata tp	"	138 00
George F. Steel, Liberty tp	"	65 00
Michael Bone, Londonderry tp	"	123 91
Anthony Smith, Napier tp,	"	82 00
Chris. Felton, Jr, E. Providence tp,	"	135 60
Thos. Richey, W. Providence tp,	"	275 00
Emanuel Statler, Schellsburg bor.	"	75 00
John Smouse, Snake Spring tp,	"	228 99
William Kirk, St. Clair, tp,	"	192 50
Jared Hanks, Southampton tp.	"	47 50
Isaac Pressell, Union tp,	"	162 00
J A Nicodemus, M. Woodberry tp,	"	535 00
John B Fluck, S. Woodberry tp,	"	320 00
To money borrowed from Elizabeth Rea,		50 00
do do John Brice,		3500 00
do do do		1500 00
do received from Dr. Hunt for use of Court Room,		4 00
To taxes on unseated lands;		
County,		323 18
Road,		71 65
School,		481 02
Whole amount received,		$13365 20

CONTRA CR.

By amount paid on checks drawn by Commissioners] in favor of sundry persons as per statement below,	$11409 66
By amount paid Grand and Petit Jurors during the year 1858.	1174 67½
By amount paid Constables attending Jurors,	73 12½
By amount of premiums paid on scalps of foxes, wolves, &c.,	261 32½
By Treasurer's Salary	185 00
By amount of School Tax on unseated lands, paid to School Directors as per receipts,	466 64
By amount of Road Tax on unseated lands, paid to Supervisors, as per receipts,	71 62
By amount paid County Auditors and Clerk, for 1858,	70 00
Total paid out	$13712 01½
" Received	13355 20
Balance due Treasurer	$356 81½
To be added, uncurrent and counterfeit money	60 00
	$416 81½

Statement of checks above referred to.

Building and repairing bridges,	$1252 37
Viewers of roads and bridges,	251 00
Constables,	107 74
Assessors, (including return of delinquent militia men to Commissioners)	315 25
A J Baylor, crying Court, scrubbing and and attending to Court House,	88 25
Repairs of Public Buildings,	210 77
Interest on Borrowed money,	604 00
Commissioners:	
Wm Whetstone,	89 50
H J Bruner,	96 00
C Evans,	110 00
J Beckley,	12 00
John Mower, Esq, Att'y for Commissioners,	50 00
H Nicodemus, for services as Clerk to Commissioners,	245 95
Costs on Commonwealth cases,	333 18
Supporting criminals in penitentiary,	63 41
Hugh Moore, late Sheriff, costs, &c.,	115 69
Wm S Fluck, Sheriff, costs, &c,	161 45
Hugh Moore, late Sheriff, for boarding pr'rs,	532 69
Meyers & Benford, printing,	270 75
David Over, do	153 25
G W Bowman, do	49 00
Insurance of Public Buildings,	60 91
Moneys refunded,	78 17
Triennial assessments,	148 22
Elections,	651 81
S H Tate, Proth'y fees and expenses to Harrisburg,	97 51
Dockets furnished for Prothonotary's Office,	125 62
Appropriation to Agricultural Society,	100 00
Wm M Hall Esq, Clerk to Auditors for '58,	25 00
Borrowed money paid and notes lifted,	928 44
State Treasurer, for D Over, late Treasurer,	810 36
D Over, late Treasurer, money due State, for exonerations not allowed,	287 00
D Over, late Treasurer for money due State,	2375 72
Stationery,	5 14
Miscellaneous,	708 61
Total of checks,	$11409 62

Statement of moneys due to the County of Bedford, on the 3d day of January, 1859.

From Collectors, as follows:

Samuel Clark, St Clair tp,	1848	$200 00
Samuel Carn, Bedford Borough	1852	9 72
Jac A Niconemus, M. Woodberry,	1854	78 22
Benj W Garretson, Bedford Bor.	1856	25 85
Thomas W Horton, Broad Top tp,	"	3 35
John Dasher, Hopewell tp,	"	157 01
Adam Barnhart, Bedford tp	'57	78 33
John A Osborne, Broad Top tp	"	96 44
*Samuel James, Colerain tp	"	61 25
Jonathan Feightner, Harrison tp	"	16 84
Alexander Davis, Hopewell tp	"	12 58
John B Zook, Liberty tp	"	22 38
Noah Tipton, Loudondery tp	"	89 15
Philip Cuppitt, Napier tp	"	69 04
Abram Morgart, E. Providence tp	"	87 31
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg Bor	"	8 42
James Smith, St Clair tp	"	548 04
Isaac M. Imler, Union tp	"	62 58
Simon Beard, M. Woodberry tp	"	368 11
Daniel J Shuck, Bedford Bor	1858	394 30
Jacob Reighart, Bedford tp	"	506 40
Lemuel Evans Broad Top tp	"	230 15
John Shoemaker, Colerain tp	"	214 34
John Morgan, C Valley tp	"	358 32
John E Miller, Harrison tp	"	161 65
Solomon Steel, Hopewell tp	"	261 87
Henry Horn, Juniata tp	"	100 58
George F. Steel, Liberty tp	"	125 71
Michael Bone, Londonderry tp	"	247 67
Wm Carnell, Monroe tp	"	407 56
Anthony Smith, Napier tp	"	390 32
Christian Felton, E Providence tp	"	137 88
Thomas Kitchey, W Providence tp	"	25 72
Emanuel Statler, Schellsburg Bor	"	24 77
John Smouse, Snake Spring tp	"	88 90
Wm Kirk, St Clair tp	"	558 31
Jared Hanks, Southampton tp	"	183 45
Isaac Prussel, Union tp	"	141 33
J A Nicodemus, M. Woodberry tp	"	461 42
John B Fluck, S Woodberry tp	"	389 47
Stonerstown Bridge Bond (about)		200 00
		$7605 75

*Since paid in full.

Statement of Moneys owed by the County of Bedford:

To John Sill,	$2000 00
To James Rea,	600 00
To Elizabeth Rea,	50 00
To John Brice,	5000 00

NOTE:—On some of the amounts due from Collectors, interest has accrued and from some, commissions and exonerations are to be deducted.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford Borough, and did audit and adjust the accounts of S. Davis, Treasurer of said County, for the year 1858, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of money due to, and owed by, said County and that we have found the same to be correct.

As witness our hands, this 31 day of January, 1859. HENRY B. MOCK,
JOHN W. CRISMAN,
JAMES C. DEVORE,
Auditors.

Attest, B. F. MEYERS,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerks.

Report of the County Auditors to the Auditor General, January 3d, 1859.

SAMUEL DAVIS, ESQ., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

TREASURER DR.

To Tax on Real and Personal Estate.

To aggregate amount outstanding at last settlement	$8999 18
To aggregate amount assessed for 1858	7089 94
To amount received on unseated lands	320 50
	$16359 62

CONTRA CR.

By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts	$8099 06
By Commissions allowed collectors on $9324 80 at 5 per cent.	466 24
By exonerations allowed collectors for 1858 and previous years	422 65
By Treasurer's commission on $8578 72	85 78
By amount uncollected for 1858 and previous years	6891 98
	15965 74
	16359 62
Amount due Commonwealth	393 88

Tavern Licenses, Dr.

To amount of for 1858	$775 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts	786 25
By commission on $775 00	38 75
Ale and Beer Licenses,	Dr.
To amount of for 1858	$10 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipt	9 50
By Commission on $10 00	50
	$10 00
Hawkers and Pedlars' Licenses,	Dr.
To amount of for 1858	$8 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, per receipt	7 60
By commission on $8 00	40
	$8 00
Billiard Rooms,	Dr.
To amount of for 1858	$5 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipt	4 75
By commission on $5 00	25
Ten Pins,	Dr.
To amount of Licenses for 1858	$12 50
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	11 87½
By commission on $12 50	62½
	$12 50
Distilleries,	Dr.
To amount for 1858	$40 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	$38 00
By commission on $40 00	2 00
Breweries,	Dr.
To amount of licenses for 1858	$15 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	14 25
By commission on $15 00	75
Circuses,	Dr.
To amount of licenses for 1858	$50 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	47 50
By commission on $50 00	2 50
	$50 00
Eating Houses,	Dr.
To amount of licenses for 1858	$50 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	39 60
By commission on $50 00	2 50
By amount due the Commonwealth	17 50
	$50 00
Retailers,	Dr.
To amount of license for 1858	$602 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	410 90
By commission on $602 00	30 10
By amount paid G. W. Bowman, for publishing list for 1857,	24 00
By amount paid D. Over, for publishing list for 1858	24 00
By amount paid Meyers & Benford for publishing list for 1858	24 00
By balance due Commonwealth	89 00
	$602 00
Militia Fines,	Dr.
To aggregate amount outstanding for 1857 and previous years at last settlement	$2155 60
To aggregate amount assessed for 1858	1212 50
	$3368 10
Contra	Cr.
By amount uncollected for 1858 and previous	$2109 60
By amount of 5 per cent commissions allowed collectors for 1858 and previous years	29 49
By exonerations allowed collectors for 1858 and previous years	329 50
By amount paid sundry persons, as per statement below	476 86
By amount of Treasurer's commission on $899 61 at 1 per cent.	8 99
By balance due Commonwealth	413 76
	$3368 10

Statement of Receipts and expenditures of the Military Fund of Bedford county for the year 1858, *showing amount received from each collector separately, and the amounts paid to each person in accordance with the act of Assembly.*

Received as follows:

From	Jacob Evans,	$30 40
do	Henry Eguif,	39 43
do	John Furrey,	48 93
do	Jocob Smith,	19 45
do	Adam Barnhart,	64 60
do	John A. Osborne,	9 05
do	Samuel James,	35 12
do	Henry Rose,	10 05
do	Jonathan Feightner,	25 00
do	John B Zook,	38 95
do	William Carnell,	50 23
do	Philip Cuppitt,	46 55
do	Abraham Morgret,	38 48
do	Daniel Horn,	11 88
do	Amos Ash,	46 25
do	I. M. Imler,	14 47
do	H. S. Fluck,	54 15
do	Daniel J. Shuck,	22 00
do	Thomas Ritchey,	5 00
do	John Smouse,	24 00
do	William Kirk,	44 37
do	Jared Hanks,	76 50
do	J. A. Nicodemus,	68 00
Total received		899 61

Paid out as follows:

To Hopewell Rifle company, per order of Capt. Thomas W. Horton,	$50 00
To Broad Top Rifle Rangers, per order of Capt. Joseph Reed,	75 00
To Bloody Run Blues, per order of Capt. William States,	75 00
To Cumb. Valley Blues, per order of Capt. James Haney,	75 00
To Bedford Riflemen, per order of Capt. A. J. Sansom,	75 00
To Assessors for returning 2393 men to Brigade Inspector at 2 cents each,	47 86
To G. W. Bowman for printing for 1857.	7 00
To D. Over " " '58	6 00
To Meyers & Benford " " "	6 00
To County Commissioners and their Clerk,	60 00
Total paid out	476 86

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said County, do hereby certify, that, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, they met at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford Borough, and did audit and adjust the accounts between Samuel Davis, Treasurer of said County, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

As witness our hands, this 4th day of January, A. D., 1859. HENRY B. MOCK,
JOHN W. CRISMAN,
JAMES C. DEVORE.
Auditors.

Attest, B. F. MEYERS,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerks.
Feb 11, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF GEORGE B. KAY'S REAL ESTATE IN HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 19th day of March, next*, the following described real estate, viz:

The Mansion Tract

of said deceased containing 251 acres, about 160 acres cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are *one new log frame house, bank barn*, and the necessary out buildings. This farm is one of the best in Hopewell Township, being good *limestone land* and having *three good springs* and *orchard* thereon.

One Other Tract Containing 144 Acres,

about 60 acres cleared and under fence. The improvements are two Log Houses, two Stables and out buildings. There is a good spring on the premises, and also an orchard thereon. This is good land, and in good state of cultivation.

One Other Tract Containing 60 Acres,

about 30 acres cleared and in a good order. The improvements are one Log House, Stable and Saw Mill. There is also an orchard thereon.

These lands are all in a good section of country, within a short distance of the Rail Road and at the door of a ready market all the time.

TERMS:

⅓ to remain in property during lifetime of widow, the interest thereon payable to her annually—⅓ in hand at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JAMES E. KAY,
Feb. 25, 1859. *Trustee.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Saturday the 19th day of March 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate to wit:

The Hollidaysburg and Bedford Turnpike Road, with all the franchises thereonto belonging, together with a lot of ground containing one half acre more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a story and a half frame toll and dwelling house and log stable thereon erected adjoining lands of Susan Carney and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in Chaneysville, and having thereon erected a Frame Dwelling House, one and a half story high, containing store room, granery, &c., and having also thereon erected a Frame Stable and other out buildings.

ALSO,

A tract of Mountain land on Ragged Mountain, containing 57½ acres adjoining lands of Thomas Lawhead, Mary Ann Buxton, Edward Northcraft and David Walter, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Lashley.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Feb. 25, 1859.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday the 21st of February in the LARGE BRICK BUILDING here to occupied by the Rev. Geo. Aughinbaugh.—The services of Miss S. E. Montgomery, a young Lady of thorough education, and well versed in the "Arts of Teaching," have been procured, to take charge of the Female department.

Persons from different parts of the County, wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, will find it to their advantage by attending this Institution, as special care will be taken with them in the branches taught in the "Common Schools," *under the supervision of the County Superintendent.*

The Session will be divided into two Quarters of 11 weeks each.

Tuition per quarter:

Primary Branches,	3 00
Common English,	4 00
Higher do	5 00
Classics,	6 25

Students entering before the middle of the Quarter will be charged full Tuition. Those entering after that time will be charged half Tuition. No deduction made unless in cases of protracted sickness.

D. O. SHOEMAKER,
Feb. 18, 1859. Principal.

I take pleasure in recommending Mr. Shoemaker to the patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. His success as a teacher is well established. I believe him to be fully qualified to teach all the branches he proposes to teach.

Feb. 18, 1859. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH.

CANCER CURED,

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR LOSS OF BLOOD.

Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Scrofula, Ulcers, &c., cured in a short time, without the knife, by

Dr. MacNICHOL,
(Colleague of the late Dr. Lounsberry, Dec'd.)
No. 50. North FIFTH Street, below Arch, Phila.

The remarkable success which has attended the treatment of Cancers, Tumors, &c., by *Dr. MacNichol*, for a number of years past, has attracted the attention, and in many instances has secured the hearty approval of many eminent Physicians in Philadelphia, who are no longer willing to risk the dangers and uncertainties of *cutting*.

Cancer can be Cured!—if properly treated and promptly. A great majority of the cases of Cancer, can be effectually cured. The numerous patients, from every section of the country, who have been cured under this method of treatment is a guarantee of its superiority over every other known system.

Those who may be afflicted with these diseases, and desire further information or advice, will please address *Dr. MacNichol*, when they will receive prompt attention and a Copy of Phamplet, on the treatment of Cancers—free of charge.

White Swelling, Hip Disease, Scorfulous and Malignant Ulcers, Diseases of the *Mouth* and *Throat*, Ulcerations of the *Bones*, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, and all diseases of the *Skin*, permanently cured, and proper remedies sent—carefully packed—by Express to any part of the country.

In every case a plain description of the disease is required. Address, DR. MACNICHOL, No. 50 North 5th, St., PHILAD'A. Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Lounsbery & Co's Celebrated *Imperial Depurative*, the best and most reliable Family Medicine of the Nineteenth Century, for the cure of all diseases originating in Impurities of the Blood.

Jan. 28, 1859.—3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are herabe notified that I have purchased at Sheriff's Sale, one lot of Tinner Machines, Hand Tools, Patterns, &c., also the entire lot of Stock and Tin Ware, in the Shop lately occupied by Abraham Herman—as whose property the same was sold.

I also hereby give notice that I have hired said Herman, and will hereafter carry on the Tinning business at the Shop formerly occupied by him, on Juliana Street. Notice is further hereby given that the Books of said Herman now belong to me, and any persons having accounts will please present them to Samuel Radebaugh, Esq., for settlement, &c., without delay

Feb. 25, 1859.—3m. SAMUEL BARNHART.

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of medicine in the village of St. Clairsville, night calls promptly attended to.

Office opposite the St. Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.
Feb. 11, 1859.—6 mo.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are is sufficient to relieve cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator. the food from rising

One dose after eating before retiring prevents the stomach and prevent and souring. nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken after will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y. Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 5858.—zz.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES SOLD IN THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PRO. O. J. WOOD for restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following.

☞THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the finest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

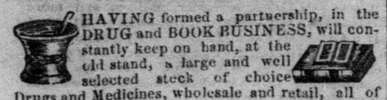
It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance through some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.—*Woman's Advocate*, Philadelphia.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,



HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German, Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of histories geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety. Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

NYCUM'S
IMPROVED CAST-IRON
CARRIAGE HUB.

THE undersigned believes that he has invented a cast iron carriage hub which far excels all others now in use, for strength, neatness and durability, and that it only needs to be examined, and its merits tested, to secure its universal approval and adoption. Indeed it is no longer an experiment, it having been effectually tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the

Greatest Improvements of the Age!

Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unavoidable wear excepted.

This is the only Cast Iron Hub ever invented suitable for light wheels.

This improvement is of such a nature that one or more spokes may be taken out changed or replaced without disturbing the other portion of the wheel Where a wood hub is used, if a spoke happens to become broken, it is necessary to cut the tire and separate the fellocs, to get at the damaged part.—The wheel must be then recomposed, the tire rewelded and reset. All this involves a considerable expense and loss of time.

In the present Improvement the inner ends of the spokes are secured in an Iron Hub, which consists mainly of two shells fastened together with screws. By simply unscrewing the nuts and taking off the back shell, any one of the spokes may be removed or changed, and the hub again put together, leaving the wheel as solid and firm as ever, all

WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES.

This method of constructing Iron Hub Wheels gives them unusual strength,

LIGHTNESS AND NEATNESS,

besides obviating several other objections that have heretofore attended their use. The cost of manufacture is also greatly reduced.

The subscriber Agent for Bedford County, will dispose of Township and shop rights, on reasonable terms. WILLIAM O'NEAL, Agent.

Feb. 18, 1859. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

ONE MONTH OF BARGAINS,
BEFORE TAKING STOCK.

GREAT inducements offered to CASH purchasers! All kinds of winter DRY GOODS REDUCED, viz: Coburgs at 50 worth 75, Merinoes at 18 and 25, worth 25 and 37½, Alpacas, Silks, Delaines, Shawls, Ribbands, dress trimmings, Shirts and Drawers, Comforts, Flanels, Linseys, Sattinets, Cassimers, Cloths, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c. All selling off very CHEAP, by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.

Feb. 4, 1859.–1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

Dec, 24, 1858.

LOOK OUT!

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Shuck & Co., by book account or otherwise are hereby notified to call and make settlement immediately, or their account will be left with a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

Feb. 4, 1859.–b SAMUEL SHUCK & CO.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

FOR SALE
OR
EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS IN THE WEST:

80 ACRES in Brown County, Kansas, 3 miles west of Hiawatha, on the old St. Joe. road, and 18 miles from White Cloud on the Missouri River.—ALSO 80 ACRES, 15 miles west of Atchison, Kansas. These are fine rolling prairie lands within less than a mile of timber and running water. ALSO 320 ACRES, well timbered and watered, in St. Francis County, Missouri. ALSO 40 ACRES well timbered, in Grant County, Indiana.

And the following lands in Bedford County:

ABOUT 50 ACRES, well timbered, in Cumberland Valley Township, 9 miles from Bedford, near to John McFerrans. ALSO 428 ACRES timbered land, 2 miles south of Rainsburg on the road to Southampton. ALSO 430 acres, timber-land, in Union Township, on Bobbs Creek, about 2 miles above Conrad's Saw-Mill. ALSO five-twelfths of a tract containing 265 acres and 148 perches of Broadtop coal land. ALSO 110 ACRES of first quality lime stone land a half a mile south of Bedford, known as the Vondersmith Farm, 100 acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, a tolerable barn, and small frame house.

For the present I may be found at Mrs. Cook's Hotel. WM. M. HALL.

Jan. 7, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Poe, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Oct. 22, 1858.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome article are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Lanes, Velvets' Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens, Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hoisery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.–tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. GEO. B. AMICK.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithograph, and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music ged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles. Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

FOR SALE,
OR
TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

1280 acres land in Austin County, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas central rail road which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress creek.

ALSO,

320 acres in Comanche County, Texas, on Wreser creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo rail road now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-builings The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste,
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,
HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note.*

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 29, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal*.

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance*. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr Harry's, Drug Store.

August6, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicine to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and converse in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858–1y.

LOOK OUT!
NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce*.

Nov. 19, 1858.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Napier Township, on the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Township; all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MAHLON H. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 14, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in West Providence tp., on the Estate of Peter Barndollar, late of West Providence Township, dec'd all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAS. M. BARNDOLLAR,

Jan. 7, 1859. Adm'r.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

WM. C. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞ Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Company have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent, on the Capital stock, payable after the 1st day of February inst.

W. H. McDOWELL,
Feb. 4, 1859.–c Treasurer.

THE GREAT PURIFIER—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞ TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞ THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞ GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schelisburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 185⁷, he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Scearcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. McCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858. before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones.

JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Letter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle*, pronounced myself cured.

The letter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine.

her
JANE M WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 1858.–6m.

LADIES BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR.

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmers, Poil Dechevres, flounced and side striped DeLaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere DeLaines, French, plain and printed DeLaines, Opera Flannels English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, De-Beigs, Brilliants, American and French Ginghams, English and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long, Square and Mantilla.—Cloaks—Circular, Raglan and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Tuffted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Childrens' and Missis' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers—French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H. D. PEUGH'S thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.

Nov. 5. 1858

RICH FALL GOODS!
MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.
PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1856.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs, of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of practical business men.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK
IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2,50 per week. Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Oct. 1, 1858.–2y.

CASH BUYERS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND buy your goods at the CHEAP STORE of

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

Where they have just received their second supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of Goods for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. They call special attention to their

Boot and Shoe Department,

Where you will find a large and varied stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

Made expressly to their order, and which they will sell at the lowest prices.

N. B. Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Dec. 3, 1858.–2m.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,
EXCHANGE BUILDING, BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and pl[illegible] Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, J.

May 22, 1857.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screaning Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Burrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Sept. 24, 1858.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from entire to single set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 5, 1857.